ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A small chip size and high picture quality, and also a quick CPU access operation to memory are achieved for a semiconductor device for driving liquid crystals. The semiconductor device includes a single-port memory that stores display-data to be displayed on a liquid crystal displaying section, a liquid crystal driver that retrieves the display-data stored in the single-port memory on a specific cycle and sends the display-data to the liquid crystal displaying section and a controller that controls the liquid crystal driver so that, when a CPU does not have access to the single-port memory, the display-data is retrieved from the single-port memory to the liquid crystal driver on the specific cycle and the retrieved data is sent to the liquid crystal displaying section, whereas, when the CPU has access to the single-port memory while the data is being retrieved from the single-port memory to the liquid crystal driver, a priority is given to the CPU so that the CPU starts an access operation while the liquid crystal driver stops a display-data retrieval operation, and on completion of the access operation, the liquid crystal driver starts again the display-data retrieval operation.